

V. 5 Apr 76

N O R T H A F R I C A

I 1

## ALGERIA

## RYDBECK MEETS BOUMEDIENE, DISCUSSES MISSION

Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Apr 76 LD

[Summary] President Boumediene this morning received UN Special Envoy Rydbeck. In an interview after the meeting, Mr Rydbeck said that his talks covered the whole scope of his mission. He said his talks in Algeria will enable him to complete his report, and that his meeting with Saharan people was constructive and gave him a clear idea of the situation.

## Makes Statement on Departure

Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Apr 76 LD

[Excerpts] UN Envoy Olof Rydbeck left Algiers this afternoon after a short visit to Algeria during which he visited the Saharan refugee camps in Tindou. He saw the conditions in which the refugees are living. He also saw the victims of the napalm bombs and various deadly weapons used by the royalist Moroccan and Mauritanian armies of invasion against the defenseless Saharan citizens.

Olof Rydbeck was seen off by Trade Minister Layachi Yaker, and Abdel Malik (Benhibayus) secretary of the Foreign Ministry. Before leaving, Rydbeck stated that he had met and talked with the representatives of the Saharan people who explained to him the aspirations and objectives of this people. After saying that meeting and talking to the representatives of the Saharan people was the basic purpose of his visit he concluded the statement saying that he will submit a report in this connection to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

## LIBYA

## AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES RALLY IN TRIPOLI

Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Apr 76 LD

[Report on speech made by Col Mu'ammr al-Qadhdhafi, chairman of the Revolution Command Council in Tripoli on 4 April]

[Text] Tripoli, 4 April --A large popular march was staged this morning from the premises of the Secretariat General of the General People's Congress in Tripoli to the Revolution Command Council [RCC] premises. The march passed through the streets and squares of Tripoli to express absolute support for the RCC chairman and members and to reply to the campaigns of deception and doubts which the agent reactionary media organs are waging in Tunisia and Egypt.

All sections of the people, workers, businessmen, peasants, students, civil servants and other factions of the Libyan Arab people, as well as brother Arabs in Libya participated in the mammoth march. The marchers carried pictures of the teacher leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and Col Mu'ammr al-Qadhdhafi. They also carried placards denouncing and protesting the biased campaigns that are sounding from the trumpets of imperialism, reaction and the agent rulers in Tunisia and Egypt. The marchers also expressed their support for and cohesion with the Great 1 September Revolution, which has established freedom and socialism for the struggling people.

FBI-MEA-76-66

V. 5 Apr 76

I 2

\*NORTH AFRICA

Leader of the revolution Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi delivered a speech to the masses, who lauded the Great 1 September Revolution and its leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, and the unity of the Arab nation.

In his speech, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi noted that he continues to rely, and will do so forever, on the Libyan masses, upon whom he relied on the dawn of the Great 1 September when he made his historic appeal to the sons of the desert and the sons of the cities and of our beautiful villages. He said: I will personally make the same appeal if the revolution or the Libyan territories are threatened. I will appeal to the Libyan Arab masses, who participated right from the start in the plan to detonate the revolution to clash with the foreign and reactionary bases on the dawn of the Great 1 September. Besides the free officers and soldiers, I had no other strength but them.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed: I envisioned this great mass march on the dawn of 1 September 1969 on the basis of the [word indistinct] which were recorded by our fathers and grandfathers [words indistinct]. These masses are capable of confronting the enemies and of destroying them with the strength of their iron will known to these masses when they confronted the fleets of Italy and defeated them.

He said: This mass march, which is believed to include hundreds of thousands of young and old who believe in the Great 1 September Revolution and in its leaders and in victory over its enemies, is the reply--and no reply is stronger than this--to the surge of reaction and the surge of the U.S. fleets that support reaction in the Arab region. This is the popular power that destroyed U.S. might in Vietnam and in Southeast Asia. It is capable of destroying the U.S. fleets and the weapons of the citadels of reaction as it did on the night of the Great 1 September.

The revolution leader stressed that the Libyan regime is the strongest in the world because the regime depends on the strength of the free masses. He said: On this historic day and with this popular power we challenge the police regimes, the reactionary regimes and the regimes that depend on foreign powers. We will triumph over them, God willing.

Brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: We are looking to the day when the Tunisian people will hold a strong and free meeting like your meeting. We today declare our complete and permanent historic alliance with the great Tunisian people so that they can break the idols and shackles and can erase the shame. We are looking to the day when the Arab masses in Tunisia and Libya will join together and when the borders are destroyed.

He said: We are challenging the reactionary police rule around us and the enemies of Arabism and Islam with these masses and this popular strength. The will of God and the will of the Libyan Arab people, who were once at the rear, are destined to be today at the vanguard. He added: Your great and splendid march is stronger than the reaction in Tunisia and Egypt. Your voices are stronger than the Middle East radio, stronger than the radio and press of the spies in Cairo and stronger than the agent Tunis radio because your voices emanate from the believing hearts of free masses that are determined to wrest their rights and to destroy the enemies of the Libyan Arab people, the Arab people, the Islamic world and the struggling peoples everywhere.

V. 5 Apr 76

I 3

NORTH AFRICA

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added: Look how strong your voice and your argument are, which are deeds, and how weak their voice and argument are, which are agency, shame, the disgrace of Kilometer 101, the disgrace of the Deversoir, the disgrace of the Sinai agreement, the destruction of the accomplishments of the masses, the squandering of the gains of the peasants and workers, and the suppression of the popular forces in Egypt.

As for Tunisia, the logic of the Tunisian reaction is the logic of police rule and agency to the United States. Since one of the secret arrangements made by the Tunisian Government is an agreement with the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean to save it if an attempt is made to overthrow the regime by the Tunisian people and army, then what value are the memories of struggle in Tunisia if the result of this struggle is an independence under the protection of the United States and the shackling of the Tunisian people by police force, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said.

He added: We have begun building our armed forces since the Great 1 September to prepare them for a clash with the forces of imperialism and Zionism over the land of wounded Palestine and for the liberation of Sinai and the Golan.

They is why, he said, we have frozen all differences and conflicts. We wanted to maintain our silence and keep quiet about the humiliation--the humiliation of the Tunisian and Egyptian peoples--so that we could inflict a decisive defeat on Zionism and liberate the land, but the Tunisian and Egyptian reaction have sensed that their end is drawing near and have transformed the battle from a pan-Arab battle against the enemy to a battle of feuds over Arab territory. Since the Egyptian and Tunisian reaction have chosen the battle, then we must prepare ourselves to settle up with the Arab reaction.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi held the Egyptian and Tunisian reaction responsible for the battle which Egypt has been waging since the start of its serious abominable deviation. We have been patient with Egyptian reaction and have argued with it for a long time. We tried to save whatever remained of the Egyptian-Libyan relations and to build bridges of unity. But they blew up the bridges. We tried to freeze our differences, but they insisted on fighting us and insulting us. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi declared that since the Egyptian reaction has decided to clash with the revolution, we are ready for it. If the revolution cannot stand firm, then to hell with it.

As of this day, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said, we state and affirm our alliance with the Egyptian youth in the universities, with the Egyptian workers who have been robbed of the gains realized for them by the 23 July revolution and with the peasant masses for the restoration of the gains made for them by Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. We also declare our alliance with the downtrodden, the toilers and the oppressed who have been robbed of their gains, had their dignity trampled upon and their morale broken. We declare our alliance with the Egyptian popular forces who are interested in liberation, socialism, unity, the destruction of feudalism and monopoly and the crushing of the exploiting foreign capital.

The Egyptian reaction has gone far in directing insults against us, in attacking us and in doing us injustice. For this reason, we ally ourselves with the heroic Egyptian Army, which has been deprived of its arms while the Israelis crouch over the Egyptian territory, the Egyptian army, which has been exposed to humiliation and degradation. The Egyptian Army may maintain patience for long but it will never swallow humiliation nor accept the disgrace of Kilometer 101.

W. 5 Am 76

I 4

NORTH AFRICA

MU HAYSHI  
We have kept silent about this for a long time. But the reaction has gone too far in its deception; it has even recruited a person who was a member of the Libyan leadership as a spy in the interest of imperialism and Zionism and is asking him, under the influence of drugs, to reveal the secrets of the Libyan Army, the secrets of military training and the secrets of the Libyan budget; all this is a sign of war between us and the Egyptian reaction.

He said: Our assistance and our airplanes which fell in Sinai, our sons who were martyred and our boats that crossed the Suez Canal have been met today with ingratitude and disavowal. Today, while the reaction is imposing a battle on us, we declare that we are capable of deciding the conflict in the Arab region in favor of the masses and in favor of freedom, socialism, right and liberation.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi mocked the Egyptian regime's dependence on foreign power. He said: If foreign power could defend regimes then the British bases would have defended Faruq's regime and the U.S. and British bases would have defended the monarchy in Libya. The brother colonel said: If foreign capital could defend national regimes, then the foreign capital invested in Egypt would have defended Faruq. If the police force and the repression of masses with brute force could defend a national regime, then the monarchy in Libya would have remained because it possessed the power to oppress and had absolute power.

The brother colonel added: We have tried to breathe life in the Tunisian regime. I visited Tunisia several times to breathe life into this regime so that through it we would be able to do away with borders, to break the shackles that burden the Tunisian people and to draw the day of the inevitable unity nearer.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: I was sincere in my contact with the Tunisian regime for the sake of the higher interests of the Arab nation so that it would confront its enemy, which is challenging it in Palestine and everywhere. The brother colonel added: I have repeatedly tried to clear my conscience with the Tunisian regime. But this regime has done injustice to itself and committed an unforgivable historic mistake, after which there can be no peace nor compromises with it. --The contradictions will bring about a clash. The Tunisian regime is realizing that it committed an ugly sin only a few days after declaring battle against us. The regime knows that the inevitable day of clash between the enslaved toiling masses and the regimes that are opposed to progress over the Arab soil has drawn nearer.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed that the U.S. aircraft carriers will not be able to extend the life of the reactionary regimes that are against progress. These fleets will not be able to delay the inevitable end of the regime that is hostile to the peoples. This is fate and destiny. It is the struggle between life and death. It is the inevitable struggle between good and evil. These regimes represent evil and aggression on the Arab masses. Hence, the U.S. fleets sailing in the Mediterranean Sea will not extend the life of these regimes. The roar of the nuclear-carrying Phantom planes over the Huwaylis base in Tripoli was not able to extend the life of the reactionary regime for a single hour.

The colonel added: The battle has been imposed on us. We did not expect the dying Tunisian reaction and the defeated Egyptian reaction to begin this battle. We did not expect the reaction in Egypt and Tunisia to begin the attack and to challenge the Libyan Arab people in their pride in the 1 September Revolution, which is the final battle for the generations of the great Libyan Arab people. [passage indistinct]

V. 5 Apr 76

I 5

NORTH AFRICA

Brother al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that destiny has given the Libyan Arab people the responsibility of commanding the battle of liberation, the battle of the social revolution, the building of socialism the destruction of the past heritage and the unification of the Arab nation.

Destiny, he added, has decreed that you fight with the Lebanese people and with the oppressed [maghlubah] peoples of Ireland and the Philippines. Destiny has decreed that you shall shoulder the responsibility of instigating the revolution and unity from the ocean to the gulf.

Brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: When the mission of right was entrusted to the Arabs in the Arabian Peninsula, they were backward, poor and small in number. They used camels for transport and horses for fighting. However, they soon succeeded in spreading civilization and guidance throughout Europe and Asia. Who could imagine that this small group of people would in the end triumph over the empires of the Persians and the Romans?

He added: While we were fully preoccupied with our agricultural reform and the construction of factories, hospitals and other development projects, using thousands of Tunisian workers and hundreds of Egyptians, the reaction opened fire on us from both sides. We feel now that the United States, which we have kicked out, is now trying to get back in through the window. Foreign imperialism cannot accept seeing the Libyan people building their economic, industrial, social and agricultural strength. It cannot accept to see a third ideology spread throughout the world. So it has set the Tunisian and Egyptian reaction to challenge us. We have begun to feel that there is no difference between these two and Zionism and imperialism.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi declared: (?We are preparing to spread) the revolution and detonate it in Tunisia and Egypt. This is because the presence of reaction on our borders threatens all the revolutionary achievements and the freedom that has been attained on Libyan soil. It will also threaten the cultural revolution. Tackling the reaction on our borders therefore, constitutes an act of self-defense.

He added: While the free unionist officers and their heroic soldiers led the past stage, the coming battle is the battle of the Libyan people, because it is the battle of social conflict among the contradictions on the Arab soil. He affirmed that this battle will not affect the implementation of the development plan, nor will it diminish our efforts in harnessing the desert.

Our thinking, he said, has hitherto been concentrated on the economic side. But now, it will include the building of our military power since the battle against the reactionary regimes has become inevitable and victory in the end will be ours, because we are the forces of good, because we have been wronged and attacked and because we rely on the masses, while they rely on foreign forces.

The United States, which supports them, has failed to score any victory [words indistinct] in history. In World War II, it resorted to the atom bomb and yet failed to score any victory--indeed its soldiers fled in defeat leaving behind their transport planes, warplanes and ammunition. The American soldiers, he said, fought in Vietnam without faith [words indistinct] or mission. They used to board the fighter planes and press the buttons not caring where their bombs fell. These bombs often hit American targets. This is the mythical American power on which the Tunisian and Egyptian regimes rely and with which they defy us when the U.S. 6th fleet's units desecrate Alexandria and Bizerte.

V. 5 Apr 70

I 6

NORTH AFRICA

The Egyptian and Tunisian regimes rely on the United States because these two regimes have no popular forces to support them. But we tell them that the United States has not been able to change the regime in Cuba, that small island whose 6 million people are determined to live freely and which decided under the leadership of their leader Castro that Cuba with its 6 millions may sink that they would live as freemen on their island, alongside the United States. Thus, Cuba lived freely despite the United States. Likewise, the Libyan Arab Republic will live, raising the banners of freedom, socialism, unity and liberation despite the United States.

You are not alone in the battlefield. You can hear the voices of the Syrian people, the struggling Palestinian people, the loving Egyptian and Tunisian peoples, and the Lebanese people who are now fighting a battle against reaction and imperialism.

These voices which I hear now affirm to us that we do not fight the battle for the sake of the Libyan people alone but for the sake of the Arab nation from the ocean to the gulf [words indistinct]. The masses of the Arab nation from the ocean to the gulf are impatiently awaiting the moment when Tripoli will send out the call of liberation and revolution and the call for the resumption of the revolutionary unionist tide which ceased with the death of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

Reaction fears the Libyan people and does not want them to make any progress lest they become an example to be followed in Tunisia, Egypt and in every part of the Arab land. Reaction wants to influence our plans for progress and building. We are determined that the progressive march will not stop until a house is built for every Libyan family, until the whole of the desert which could be cultivated turns into green pastures and until a factory rises in every town and a dam is built in every valley.

The leader of the revolution affirmed that the Tunisian Government wants to fight us in our development plan. Thus it has asked us to send back the thousands of Tunisian workers who are now in Libya thinking that it can bring pressure on us [words indistinct] building factories, farms, schools, hospitals and thousands of houses. We (?will) allow the Tunisian workers [word indistinct] even in one batch, for we know that they will be the fuel for the revolution and the emissaries of the Great 1 September Revolution in Tunisia.

Colonel al-Qadhafi declared that most of the infiltrating Tunisian workers who had been deported to Tunisia are now in prisons because the Tunisian ruling regime believes that they were trained in popular resistance. These workers are being interrogated and tortured.

We are aware of the bad condition in which the Tunisian Government has placed itself by recalling the thousands of workers. On the one hand, it is unable to provide them with work and on the other hand, it suspects all of them. The Tunisian Government will come to realize that it has committed an abominable mistake against the Libyan people, the Tunisian people and the Arab nation.

Colonel al-Qadhafi concluded: We have been waiting a long time for the resumption of the unionist tide to destroy the borders, to confront the United States and reaction. God knows we have been wronged and he is capable of granting us victory.

V. 5 Apr 76

I 7

NORTH AFRICA

The colonel's speech was interrupted scores of times by resounding chants from the masses. The masses renewed their allegiance to the leader of the revolution, Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, and declared their determination to march along the road of the 1 September Revolution until the realization of its sublime aims so that the banners of freedom, socialism and unity remain high throughout the entire Arab homeland.

When he finished his speech, the marchers took the following oath: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. We swear by God the Almighty and his glorious Koran that we will remain loyal to the Great 1 September Revolution and its leader the trustee of Arab nationalism, Brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, and his colleagues on the road to freedom, socialism and unity. We will continue on the road, with God's help until we realize our aspirations and ambitions, paying no attention to the doubters and defying apostasy, agency and imperialism, until the will of the Arab revolution and the Arab man triumphs. God bear witness to what we say.

## MAURITANIA

## GOVERNMENT WILL NOT RECEIVE UN ENVOY RYDBECK

Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 4 Apr 76 LD

[Text] Mauritania is angry. It considers it inopportune for the time being for the special envoy of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to visit its capital. Special Envoy Rydbeck was to visit all the countries concerned with and involved in the question of Western Sahara, namely--according to a program drawn up in advance--Spain, Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania.

The UN special envoy met a member of the POLISARIO Front in Tindouf in the Sahara last week. The Mauritanians consider this regrettable and no longer wish to receive him. The same attitude has been taken by Morocco, which has also accused Rydbeck of exceeding his brief by meeting representatives of the Saharan Government.

## MOROCCO

## UN ENVOY REFUSED PERMISSION TO VISIT RABAT

Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Apr 76 LD

[Text] Dr Ahmed Laraki, minister of state for foreign affairs, has sent a cable to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in which he says:

In my cable dated 1 April 1976 I had the honor of drawing your attention to the fact that Mr Rydbeck did not respect the concept of the mission entrusted to him, which originally stemmed from the agreement reached during the contacts held under your supervision in New York, in particular with the permanent representative of the Kingdom of Morocco. Those contacts were the subject of your communique issued on 25 March 1976.

Regarding what has been mentioned, I asked you to inform me of the measures you intended to take to deal with the attitude adopted by your special envoy. In your reply of 3 April 1976 you began by saying: "At the urgent request of the Algerian Government, Mr Rydbeck went to Tindouf to talk to some Saharan representatives." Thus, you confirm what had been mentioned in your statement that your special envoy exceeded the mission entrusted to him concerning the tripartite agreement.

V. 5 Apr 76

I 8

NORTH AFRICA

As a result of this, it has become clear that Mr Rydbeck no longer has any authority to continue carrying out this mission in the name of the United Nations. And since the Kingdom of Morocco has always supported UN initiatives for the consolidation of peace and for the development of international cooperation, it remains loyal to its tradition full of [word indistinct] generosity. The government of his majesty, however, respecting the principles on which our organization is based, cannot receive Mr Olof Rydbeck, who intentionally ignored these principles during this stage of the mission entrusted to him. Your excellency, please accept my expression of (?high appreciation).

[Signed] Dr Ahmed Laraki, minister of state for foreign affairs.

#### WESTERN SAHARA

#### POLISARIO ADMITS FRENCH AID WORKERS BEING HELD

Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 3 Apr 76 LD

[Text] The POLISARIO Front has admitted that it is now holding two French overseas aid workers, Jean-Paul Dief and Seguro, but that they are not regarded as hostages and are well treated. POLISARIO spokesman, Habib Allah, announced this in Algiers. He specified that the French Government will have to approach the Saharan Government personally to obtain the release of the two overseas aid workers.

#### POLISARIO FORCES ATTACK MOROCCAN-HELD SMARA

Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Mar 76 LD

[Text] On the military front with its escalating activities day by day against the Moroccan-Mauritanian invasion forces, POLISARIO Front fighters launched a fierce attack lasting 2 hours against the town of Smara which is occupied by Moroccan forces. The attack resulted in 10 killed and many wounded. A military (?barracks) was completely destroyed and [words indistinct] and its occupants.

#### Further Victories Claimed

Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Apr 76 LD

[Excerpt] The Saharan people are achieving magnificent military and diplomatic victories. The POLISARIO today issued a military statement in which it said that a unit of the popular liberation army launched a surprise attack on 16 March on the royal invading forces in Amgala region. After 14 hours of violent clashes, the invading forces were forced to retreat and abandon a number of positions. They left behind them more than 200 soldiers killed or wounded. The revolutionaries also downed an F-5 [Phantom] plane. In addition, they destroyed a huge quantity of equipment.

The front said that two of their fighters were martyred in this battle. It also published a list of the names and numbers of the Moroccan soldiers and NCOs who were killed in the battle. The fighters launched other attacks on the royal invading forces' position on 10 March in [words indistinct]. These attacks resulted in the killing and wounding of tens of enemy soldiers and the destruction of a number of military vehicles and weapons.